

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the London Spectator.
THE MURDERS OF RICCI AND DARNLEY.

TYTLER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.—The seventh volume of this work embraces a very short but eventful period of time, between Queen Mary's marriage with Darnley, in 1565, and the conclusion, in 1572, of the civil war in Scotland, which terminated in the ruin of her adherents, and condemned her to hopeless captivity and a violent death. No other period of similar duration in the annals of that country, blood-stained as they are, and marked with the fierce and sanguinary spirit of its people, is so thickly studded with occurrences of deep and tragic interest—occurrences, at the same time, so involved in obscurity, that it has long appeared impossible to penetrate their motives or even to ascertain their circumstances.—The controversy to which they have given rise, instead of bringing them to light, has rather buried them more deeply under their load; and the removal of the rubbish thus accumulated has now become the most difficult task of the historian. On these, however, as well as many other darkened spots of Scottish history, Mr. Tytler thrown the light of his unweared research and acute speculation; and the result of his labors in the present volume, as well as those which preceded it, has been in a very remarkable degree the discovery of truth; though there are still many things in the character and conduct of the Queen of Scots which have baffled his inquiries, and seem destined to remain in mystery forever.

Mr. Tytler in this, as in his previous volumes, has largely availed himself of the original correspondence and other documents preserved in the State Paper Office; a most important source of information neglected by former historians. He has, too, discovered much valuable matter in the British Museum, and in the archives of the House of Medici, preserved at Florence; and his access to such materials (as he himself says) has enabled him to add many new facts to the portion of Scottish history to which this volume relates, as well as to throw new light upon the proper inferences derivable from what had been already established. To those who are acquainted with the previous portion of this work, it is hardly necessary to say that his use of his materials is skillful, judicious, and satisfactory. He is cautious and discreet, never allowing his ardor for discovery, and love of the distinction to be thereby achieved, to make him forget what is due to the cause of truth. He puts the reader in possession of the means of judging as to the weight of his authorities, weighs them in the balance of rigorous examination, and points out where they are found wanting, in cases where a less scrupulous inquirer might have allowed them to pass current for the sake of the striking or startling nature of their results.

The murder of David Rizzio (or Riccio, as Mr. Tytler sees it proper to call him,) was perpetrated a few months after the Queen's marriage with Darnley. Mr. Tytler throws new light on the conspiracy which terminated in this savage act, and involves several parties in it, not previously implicated. He not only shows that Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, Cecil and Leicester, were made aware of the plot against the life of the poor Italian, and approved of it, but that it was known to and sanctioned by John Knox—in other words, that the great Scottish reformer was *an accessory before the fact* to a murder! The first movers of the conspiracy were Darnley himself, and his father the Earl of Lennox; but its execution was organized by the famous Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland; and it was he that succeeded in securing the countenance and support of Elizabeth and her ministers, and of the leading Protestant clergymen in Edinburgh. "They," says Mr. Tytler, "were in the deepest alarm at the moment. It was known that Mary had signed the Popish league; it was believed that Riccio corresponded with Rome; and there was no doubt that some measures for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion were in preparation, and only waited for the parliament to be carried into execution. Having these gloomy prospects before their eyes, Knox and Craig, the ministers of Edinburgh, were made acquainted with the conspiracy; Belden, the justice clerk, Macgill the clerk register, the lords of Brunton, Calder and Ormiston, and other leading men of that party, were at the same time admitted into the secret." Of this fact, now stated for the first time, the evidence brought forward by Mr. Tytler leaves us, we think, no doubt. That Knox was prompted entirely by religious zeal, unmixed with the worldly and selfish motives of those who instigated him, cannot be questioned; but it affords a melancholy picture of the age, that

a Christian pastor, of dauntless courage, exalted virtue and sincere piety—a man whose name his country will never cease to venerate—should have shared in a dark intrigue and an atrocious crime, his detected participation in which has fixed an indelible stain on his memory.

Mr. Tytler's narrative of the circumstances immediately preceding the murder of Riccio, and of the catastrophe itself, is very striking, and contains several circumstances not previously mentioned.

"Whilst these terrible designs were in preparation against her, some hints of approaching danger were conveyed to the Scottish Queen, but she imprudently disregarded them. Riccio, too, received a mysterious caution from Damiot, an astrologer whom he used to consult, and who bade him beware of the bastard—evidently alluding to George Douglas, the natural son of the Earl of Angus, and one of the chief conspirators; but he imagined that he pointed at Murray, then in banishment, and derided his apprehensions. Mean time, every thing was in readiness; a large concourse of the friends of the Reformed Church assembled in Edinburgh for the week of fast and humiliation; directions for prayer and sermons had been previously drawn up by Knox and the ministers; and the subjects chosen were such as seemed calculated to prepare the public mind for resistance, violence and bloodshed. They were selected from the Old Testament alone, and included, amongst other examples, the slaying of Oreb and Zeb, the cutting off the Benjaminites, the fast of Esther, the hanging of Haman—inculcating the duty of inflicting swift and summary vengeance on all who persecuted the people of God.

"On the 3rd March the fast commenced in the capital, and on the 4th Parliament assembled. It was opened by the Queen in person, and the Lords of the Articles having been chosen, the statute of treason and forfeiture against Murray and the banished Lords was prepared. This was on a Thursday, and on Tuesday in the following week the act was to be passed; but it was fearfully arrested in its progress.

"On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, when it was dark, the Earls of Morton and Lindsay, with a hundred and fifty men, bearing torches and weapons, occupied the court of the palace of Holyrood, seized the gates without resistance, and closed them against all but their own friends. At this moment Mary was at supper in a small closet or cabinet which entered from her bedchamber. She was attended by the Countess of Argyle, the Cominendator of Holyrood, Beaton, Master of the Household, Arthur Erskine, Captain of the Guard, and her Secretary Riccio. The bedchamber communicated by a secret turnpike stair with the King's apartment below, to which the conspirators had been admitted; and Darnley, ascending this stairs, threw up the arras which concealed its opening in the wall, entered the little apartment where Mary sat, and casting his arm fondly round her waist, seated himself beside her at table. A minute scarcely passed when Ruthven, clad in complete armor, abruptly broke in. This man had just risen from a sick bed; his features were sunk and pale from disease, his voice hollow, and his whole appearance haggard and terrible. Mary, who was now seven months gone with child, started up in terror, commanding him to be gone; but ere the words were uttered, torches gleamed in the outer room, a confused noise of voices and weapons was heard, and the next moment George Douglas, Car of Faudonside, and other conspirators, rushed into the closet. Ruthven now drew his dagger, and calling out that their business was with Riccio, made an effort to seize him; whilst this miserable victim, springing behind the Queen, clung by her gown, and in his broken language called out 'Giustiza, Giustiza, sauve ma vie, madame, sauve ma vie.' All was now uproar and confusion; and though Mary earnestly implored them to have mercy, they were deaf to her entreaties; the tables and lights were thrown down; Riccio was stabbed by Douglas over the Queen's shoulder; Car of Faudonside, one of the most ferocious of the conspirators, held a pistol to her breast; and whilst she shrieked with terror, their bleeding victim was torn from her knees, and dragged, amidst shouts and execrations, through the Queen's bedroom to the entrance of the presence chamber. Here Morton and his men rushed upon him, and buried their daggers in his body. So eager and reckless were they in their ferocity, that in the struggle to get at him they wounded one another; nor did they think the work complete till the body was mangled by fifty-six wounds, and left in a pool of blood, with the King's dagger sticking in it, to show, as was afterwards alleged, that he had sanctioned the murder.

Nothing can more strongly show the ferocious manners of the times than an incident which now occurred. Ruthven, faint from sickness and reeking from the scene of blood, staggered into the Queen's cabinet, where Mary still stood distracted and in terror of her life. Here he threw himself upon a seat, called for a cup of wine, and being reproached for the cruelty of his conduct, not only vindicated himself and his associates, but plunged a new dagger into the heart of the unhappy Queen, by declaring that her husband had advised the whole. She was then ignorant of the completion of the murder, but suddenly one of her ladies rushed into the room and cried out that the victim was slain. "And is it so?" said Mary, "then farewell tears, we must now think of revenge."

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1840.

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The murder of the Queen's Italian favorite was soon followed by a darker and deeper tragedy—the murder of her husband. Mr. Tytler has done much to discover the intrigues which led to this atrocity, and the circumstances attending it; but it is remarkable that the *quæsto rexata* of Mary's share in the guilt still remains unresolved. His narrative, though he does not give an opinion, strengthens, we think, the presumption against her; but still it is only a presumption. It is well known that Mr. Tytler's love for Darnley scarcely survived their marriage. It was followed by an estrangement which soon rose to hatred; and the hatred was mutual. The plot against the life of Riccio was only a part of a still deeper conspiracy, formed by Darnley and his father against the crown and life of the Queen herself; a fact which is not only proved by contemporary correspondence, but appears to have been strongly suspected by the Queen, who also became fully aware that her husband had been the sole instigator and contriver of Riccio's murder.

"The dreadful truth," says Mr. Tytler, "now broke upon her in all its sickening and heart rending force. She now understood for the first time that the King was the principal conspirator against her, the definer of her honor, the plotter against her liberty and crown, the almost murderer of herself and her unborn child; he was convicted as a traitor and a liar, false to his own honor, false to her, false to his associates in crime. At this moment Mary must have felt, that to have leaned upon a husband whom she could trust, a right, and the terrible plots with which she was surrounded, had been the means of saving herself and her crown; but on Darnley she could never lean again. Can we wonder that her heart was almost broken by the discovery—that, to use the words of Melville, she should have loudly lamented the King's folly and unthankfulness, that she was compelled to withdraw from him all confidence, and in solitary bitterness to act entirely for herself?"

Their mutual aversion was not softened even by the birth of their son, and matters between them came to such an extremity that the fact, who by this time were meditating the death of Darnley, ventured to hint to Mary a scheme for putting an end to her sorrows—a scheme which, they darkly gave her to understand, involved not only the divorce, but the death of her worthless husband. The Queen commanded Murray, Bothwell and their associates, to abandon all thoughts of any such design: but the knowledge of it seems to have caused no diminution in her favor towards them, especially towards Bothwell, to whom, indeed, her infatuated attachment was already becoming apparent. It was not till Darnley was recovering from his sickness at Glasgow, that he was visited by the Queen with a real or apparent kindness, and conveyed by her, with affectionate care, to the solitary house at the Kirk of Field, where he immediately afterwards met his fate. So sudden a reconciliation, considering the terms on which the parties were, can hardly be accounted for by the King's having had an attack of small-pox. Be that as it may, Darnley himself had strong suspicions on the subject. In the course of their loving interview, Mary told him she had brought a litter to carry him to Craigmillar; whether he consented to go. But she had no sooner left him than he expressed his misgivings to Crawford, one of his servants. He asked this man what he thought of the Queen's taking him to Craigmillar? "She treats you Majesty," said Crawford, "too like a prisoner: why should you not be taken to one of your own houses in Edinburgh?" "It struck me much the same way," answered Darnley, "and I have fears enough; but, my God judge between us, I have her promise only to trust; and I shall go with her though she should murder me." He went with her accordingly; but was conveyed, not to Craigmillar, but to the lone house at the Kirk of Field—a mean and insecure mansion. Here she treated him for some days with much apparent affection, and attended sedulously to his comforts. On the fatal night of the 9th of February, 1567, the Queen, after supper, suddenly remembered a promise to honor with her presence, the wedding of a favorite domestic in Holyrood, and left the house with her attendants. Bothwell obtained a divorce; the Queen, riding in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, was carried by him, with pretended violence but evident collusion, to his house at Dunbar: after living with him there for some time, they publicly entered Edinburgh together, with a cavalcade of guards and attendants; and in a few days afterwards the Queen married Bothwell in Holyrood, three months after the bloody death of her husband Darnley. The conduct of Craig, the celebrated colleague of Knox, on this occasion, is a sublime specimen of the dauntless courage of the Scotch Reformed priesthood of the period.

"The Church was ordered to proclaim the bans of the Queen's marriage. This they peremptorily refused. Craig, the Justice Clerk, brought him a letter signed by the Queen herself, asserting the falsehood of such a story, and requiring his obedience. He still resisted; determined to be confronted with the parties; and in presence of the Privy Council, where Bothwell sat, this undaunted minister laid to his charge the dreadful crimes of which he was suspected, rape, adultery, and murder. To the accusation no satisfactory answer was returned, but Craig having exonerated his conscience, did not deem himself entitled to disobey the express command of his Sovereign. He therefore proclaimed the bans in the High Church; but from the pulpit, and in presence of the congregation, added these appalling words—"I take heaven and earth to witness that I abhor and detest this marriage, as odious and slanderous to the world; and I would exhort the faithful to pray earnestly that a union against all reason and good conscience may be overruled by God, to the comfort of this unhappy realm."

"This solemn warning, with the deep and general detestation of Bothwell, appeared to produce so little effect upon the Queen, that the people considered the whole events as strange and supernatural; the report revived of this abandoned man having employed witchcraft, (no uncommon resource in that age,) and it was currently asserted that the marriage day had been fixed by sorcerers."

We cannot follow further the history of this most unhappy princess. No positive evidence exists of her participation in the murder of her husband; for the only direct evidence to that effect which has ever been brought forward—the celebrated letters and sonnets said to have been addressed by Bothwell to the Queen, and found in her possession—is by no means conclusive.—"Of these letters and sonnets," says Mr. Tytler, "the originals have long since disappeared; and the garbled state of the copies which now exist, and which appear to have been tampered with, renders their evidence of a suspicious nature." But, setting aside this doubtful evidence, we feel it almost impossible to reconcile the known facts to the supposition of Mary's innocence. Of Bothwell's guilt no doubt has ever been entertained.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is surprising how intractable the Irish are. The Troy Morning Mail of the 5th inst., a Whig paper, gives the following instance in point:

"IRISH VOTERS.—Almost the entire Irish vote in Albany, this city, and the neighboring country, has been cast against the Whigs. In many instances, where they have professed to act with their employers, and have been kindly sided by them, with special reference to the election, when the contest came on they have gone to the polls and voted the locofoco ticket. There is method, system in this, not merely heroic, but doubtless in other portions of the State."

In saying that the Irish naturalized citizens generally voted against the whig ticket, and that even in cases where they had been kindly aided by the whigs with special reference to the election, they were insensible to the obligations of gratitude, so persist in voting according to their honest opinions, we believe that the Troy print is not guilty of the least exaggeration. Think of a genteel whig, his eyes glistening with affection, grasping the hard hand of an Irish laborer, inquiring with the most anxious tenderness concerning the health of his family, telling him what a fine race of men his country people are, and what valuable citizens they make, and offering him employment and good wages, with a special reference to the next election," as the *Troy Mail* says, in other words with a general hint that as a return for all this civility and kindness, he is expected to vote for Harrison! Think of the Paddy turning off the butts against Huntly and Seton; and on one occasion, after winning the match, they forced these lords to pay the forfeit in the shape of dinner at Tranent!" Conduct so shameless was sufficient to warrant the blackest suspicions. Bothwell, meanwhile, appeared in the streets of Edinburgh surrounded by guards and sometimes accompanied by the Queen; while his fierce deportment and looks were calculated to intimidate the people and to suppress inquiry. And when at length his trial could no longer be evaded, it was so conducted as to be a mere farce—an impudent mockery of justice. It was at a subsequent period, when Mary had fallen from her high estate and Bothwell was an outlawed exile, that the inferior actors in the bloody deed met their just reward.

Bothwell's acquittal was reprobated by the people, whose indignation was heightened by rumors of an intended divorce between Bothwell and his wife. Even in the public streets and in the Queen's presence, the popular feeling was loudly expressed; and the market women, as she passed, would cry out, "God preserve your Grace, if you are sickless of the King's death!" Unrestrained, however, by any consideration of decency, undeterred by fear of consequences, Mary gave a loose to her infatuated and guilty passion for her husband's murderer. Bothwell obtained a divorce; the Queen, riding in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, was carried by him, with pretended violence but evident collusion, to his house at Dunbar: after living with him there for some time, they publicly entered Edinburgh together, with a cavalcade of guards and attendants; and in a few days afterwards the Queen married Bothwell in Holyrood, three months after the bloody death of her husband Darnley. The conduct of Craig, the celebrated colleague of Knox, on this occasion, is a sublime specimen of the dauntless courage of the Scotch Reformed priesthood of the period.

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religious attachments of our Irish population, "with special reference to the next election," failed of success, although he approached them on the side on which they were most sensitive. When he recommended an appropriation of the public money to the Catholic schools, he, no doubt, expected the Irish votes in return. Yet did the ungrateful Irish vote against him almost to a man. They seem to be particularly shy of any bait thrown out "with special reference to the next election." No wonder that the whigs begin to talk, as we hear them do, of calling a public meeting, to denounce the interference of naturalized citizens in our elections.

We fear that this practice of "kindly aiding" men with special reference to the next election, has been too common among the whig party. Translated into plain English, it is BRIBERY. It is the bestowment of an old piece of furniture scoured up to sell.

ALGIERS.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle writes:

The country all round Algiers is delightful, and the French are doing extraordinary works, fortifications, road making, and public buildings. There is a great deal of business doing, principally for the army; imports of all kinds of provision, and the necessities of life, &c., as the country will not supply one quarter the demand; consequently every thing is very dear. Beef and mutton are seven pence per pound, which is double the price of any other part in the Mediterranean. The town is a very curious specimen of Arab and Moorish taste in architecture and decorations, to describe which would be very difficult. One-fourth of the old town is pulled down, and grand houses, shops, and hotels rebuilt by the French. Many have made large fortunes by buying old and building new.

There are upwards of 70,000 soldiers in the country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals. Great numbers die of fatigue and starvation. When they march, they have above one hundred weight to carry, which in a burning sun is dreadful. They are fighting and skirmishing night and day, and at times within four miles of this place. It is a war of extermination; no quarter is given on either side. The Arabs have a tuff of hair on the back part of their heads, by which they believe Mahomet takes them up to heaven, when slain in battle. They believe they cannot go to heaven if their heads are cut off. This fact the French have found out, and it has been a common sight to see horse soldiers come into the town with the heads of Arabs hanging to the horses; the barbarous custom, I am informed, is to be discontinued. I have seen Marshal Velloe, who has a strong resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. Since the first invasion, about ten years ago, there have been about 50,000 French soldiers slain. For a considerable time past, there have upwards of 1000 soldiers arrived every week: very few return except invalids. The large sum of £20,000 sterling is sent every week to pay the army. This is but a small portion of the expenses, as all contracts are paid by the Government in Paris, which must be very considerable. It is horrible to contemplate the waste of blood and treasure; and I cannot learn what is to compensate the French for such sacrifices: there is little or nothing to export, and the Arabs destroy all produce whenever they can find it. I am informed there is a remarkable fertile plain about six miles off, which is fifteen miles long and eight broad. Settlers have gone and cultivated it, and all have been massacred, and the produce destroyed by the Arabs. The French have possession of the whole of the Algerine coast from Bona to Oran, a distance of nearly five hundred miles.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the State of Arkansas convened in the State House in this city, on Monday last.

In the Senate, all the members with two exceptions were present. The Senate organized by electing Col. Mark W. Izard, of St. Francis county, President; without opposition, John Widger, Esq., Secretary, Wm. Walker, of Dardanelle, Pope county, assistant Secretary, and John McElhaney, door keeper.

In the house of Representatives, nearly all the members appeared and took their seats on Monday. Mr. C. F. M. Noland was called to the chair, they then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, to which Gen. Geo. Hill, of Hempstead county, was unanimously elected, Stephen S. Tucker, Esq., was elected principal Clerk, and Mr. Senate Mussett, of Crawford county, door keeper.

On Tuesday, after five ballottings, Mr. John S. Huston was elected assistant Clerk. The Governor's farewell message was read in the Representative Hall, yesterday at, 12 o'clock. This document will be found at length in our paper of to day.

The present General Assembly of this State is composed of men who are possessed of talents and intelligence, in a degree rarely found in a body of its size, and for respectability, it will rank with any of the deliberative assemblies of our country. We anticipate a session replete with harmony and good feeling, and one which will prove truly beneficial to the State. From the varied and highly important nature of the subjects that will be brought before both houses at the present session, its deliberations will in all probability be protracted to the extent of six or eight weeks.—*Arkansas Caz.*

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

FIRE.—The bagging factory of Messrs. Ater & Boswell took fire on Tuesday, about 7 o'clock, and was totally consumed. The loss is very considerable, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise amount. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

POPULATION OF LEXINGTON.—The census for 1840 has been completed, so far as our city is concerned, and we have been kindly furnished by the Marshal with the following particulars:

White Males,	2,094
Do. Females,	2,041
Total whites,	4,135
Free black males,	191
Do. do. females,	213
Total free blacks,	404
Slaves—males,	1,282
Do. females,	1,202
Total slaves,	2,484
Total population,	7,023

ALL WRONG.—There has been much speculation as to the cause of General Harrison's visit to Kentucky at this particular time—some have supposed that it was for the purpose of enjoying fully his triumph over Mr. Clay, others that it originated in a desire for a little exercise after his long confinement at North Bend during the canvass; by others it has been thought that private business and a desire to visit old acquaintances was the real reason. The Advertiser feels confident that the visit originated in a wish to see Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, and concert with him the policy of the coming administration, and certain preparatory political arrangements. But they are all wrong—the General's visit springs from a motive of personal convenience. His extreme reluctance to write letters has been quite conspicuous throughout the canvass, and that duty has principally devolved upon a "confidential committee." Since the close of the canvass, it is supposed that the committee have been dismissed, and that the General has resumed the care of his own correspondence. Well, as soon as it became probable that he would be elected, he was overwhelmed with applications for office, particularly from Kentucky, and it is believed that he has visited our state for the purpose of saving the labor of writing, by collecting all the office seekers together in squads at Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c., and replying to their applications verbally. This is a bright thought, for which he is entitled to much credit. But when he compares the small number of offices at his disposal, with the immense swarm of applicants, he will be apt to exclaim with the disciple, "here are but five loaves and two fishes, and what are they among so many?"

THE RECEPTION.—The military companies of our city, and a large number of our citizens, turned out on Tuesday last, and proceeded to the city limits to receive General Harrison, of whose arrival previous notice had been published. He was there addressed by General Combs, to which he replied in a few brief remarks. The troops and citizens present then formed in procession and escorted Gen. H. through the principal streets of the city, to the mansion of Dr. Dudley, with whom he takes up his residence while here.

The reception was pretty well got up; the military made a very splendid appearance, and performed their parts with an accuracy which did great credit to their discipline. The Marshals and the members of the Committee of Reception were active in the discharge of their duties, and the whole affair passed off very creditably. It was just exactly what the getters up of it desired it should be—a party triumph. It was intended that the Democracy should feel their defeat as much as possible, and that the whigs should enjoy their triumph to the fullest extent.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procreation of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday, Joaquina Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old salt, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war, and no doubt did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution!"

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the *Constellation*—the *Constellation*—fine ship, very fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate *Constellation!*—*Picayune.*

A CURIOSITY.—We met with a whig the other day, residing within the limits of Fayette, who said he was not an applicant for the appointment of Post Master of this city. He is decidedly the greatest curiosity of the season.

A white man has been sold at Camden, S. C. for four years, for the support of an illegitimate child. His wife bought him in for one dollar. The strongest instance of forgiveness of which we ever heard.

THE FORGERY.

Just before the election, the Cincinnati Republican announced, that it had received in a letter from New York, a printed slip, purporting to be an Emancipator Extra, containing a correspondence between General Garrison and Messrs. Tappan, Leavitt, and Dresser, in which the General is made to talk abolition-wise, and in consequence of which, Mr. Levitt proclaims that the following week, he will take down Mr. Birney's name, and put up that of Gen. Garrison, &c. &c. The whole affair was executed so awkwardly, that it could scarcely deceive any body. Nevertheless, the Republican, greatly agitated, affirmed that it was a foul falsehood, and the General himself, came out in solemn style, denying that he had ever written any such thing; at the same time writing to the conductors of the Louisville Journal, authorising them to pronounce it a base forgery. Now, that the whole matter was a ridiculous forgery, we had no doubt, but who were the originators? this was the question. Did it originate with the democrats of New York, or the whigs in Cincinnati? We knew not, but doubted and said nothing about it. At last the Emancipator receives word of its "Extra" for the first time through the Cincinnati Gazette, and of course, endorses its denial of the reality of said correspondence. "At the same time," it says, "we cannot conceal our suspicions, that the handbill itself was concocted in Cincinnati, for the very purpose of being contradicted—for the sake of a reaction at the south;" and it then adds, "we have received from the New Era office a full denial that any such slip was ever sent from there. Will the Cincinnati Gazette please to give the name of the New York correspondent, who knew so well where the Extra came from? We have examined the papers from all parts of the country, and do not find that another copy has been seen or heard of, except the one which brought forth General Garrison's grave disclaimer." Nor do we. Not a Southern exchange of ours seems to know anything of it, except through the Cincinnati Republican. Strange too that the New York correspondent should not have exposed the forgery also in New York! The Republican would do well to give the name of this individual.

We extract the above from the Philanthropist of the 18th instant, for the purpose of drawing General Harrison's attention to it. We also have attentively watched our exchange papers since the appearance of the alleged forgery, but have never been able to discover a trace of a single copy of the forged Emancipator Extra, except the one which the General says he received from a friend, in a letter post marked New York. It cannot have escaped the General's attention that a democratic press (the New Era) has been charged with counterfeiting the Emancipator, and that the democratic party generally has been charged with an intention of profiting by the forgery. It is now evident but a single copy has been used—it was sent to the General for the purpose of being contradicted, and of casting odium upon his political opponents. Beyond all contradiction the whole affair was a piece of trickery, got up for electioneering purposes—it is also evident that whigs alone were concerned in it, and whigs alone have profited by it.

It is due to truth and justice that the authors of this infamous trick should be exposed, and we now call upon General Harrison for the name of his friend in New York, from whom he received the forged copy of the Emancipator Extra, containing the forged correspondence between himself and Arthur Tappan and others. And we now tell him that if he refuses this justice to the democratic party, suspicion will be very apt to fasten upon himself, and that many will believe that he was a party to the trick. Come, let us have the name of the gentleman in New York who sent you the first and only copy of the forged Extra ever heard of in the West or elsewhere.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procreation of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday, Joaquina Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old salt, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war, and no doubt did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution!"

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the *Constellation*—the *Constellation*—fine ship, very fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate *Constellation!*—*Picayune.*

ELECTION RETURNS.

KENTUCKY—OFFICIAL.

Harrison.	Van Buren.
Adair,	518
Allen,	410
Anderson,	292
Bracken,	712
Bourbon,	1126
Boone,	843
Butler,	258
Bullitt,	465
Burke,	1216
Bath,	605
Breathitt,	159
Breckinridge,	989
Clay,	438
Campbell,	355
Carroll,	359
Clarke,	1001
Cumberland,	567
Caldwell,	687
Calloway,	201
Casey,	392
Carter,	163
Clinton,	314
Daviess,	690
Estill,	459
Edmonson,	209
Fayette,	1435
Franklin,	656
Fleming,	1142
Floyd,	233
Garrard,	1026
Greenup,	599
Green,	766
Grant,	354
Gallatin,	326
Grayson,	445
Graves,	304
Harrison,	741
Henderson,	616
Hardin,	1342
Harlan,	438
Hickman,	393
Hopkins,	654
Henry,	807
Hart,	499
Hancock,	214
Jefferson,	3110
Jessamine,	652
Kenton,	518
Knox,	690
Lewis,	523
Livingston,	632
Lincoln,	922
Logan,	1223
Lawrence,	335
Laurel,	406
Mason,	1536
Marion,	698
Mercer,	1145
Madison,	1388
Montgomery,	625
Monroe,	478
McCracken,	388
Morgan,	260
Muhlenburg,	646
Nelson,	652
Nicholas,	1208
Ohio,	627
Owen,	552
Oldham,	454
Pike,	465
Pendleton,	170
Pulaski,	257
Perry,	738
Russell,	185
Rockcastle,	467
Scott,	729
Shelby,	1570
Simpson,	453
Spencer,	472
Trigg,	455
Trimble,	284
Todd,	705
Union,	484
Woodford;	723
Wayne,	579
Whitley,	439
Warren,	997
Washington,	697
	58,489
	32,616
Majority,	25,873

and would not, for the vain hope of attaining some personal distinction and the confusion produced by its uncontrolled rag ing, associate with it, and warm it into effectual life by securing its permanent triumph.—The spirit of Abolition is not of a nature to be checked or tamed by kindness in the hour of victory. It is childishness alone which leads to a hope of guiding or soothing a fanaticism which, in the delirium of its most sober and reflecting moments, seeks success only by breaking through all forms of law, and, in violation of the sacred compromises of the Constitution, would hurl its incendiary brand into the happy abodes of our Southern brethren.

The unnatural compact has cherished a serpent with fangs peculiarly adapted to strike with fatal results deeply into the domestic policy of the South. To the North and West the injury will be less disastrous. The defect which the Democracy has sustained, and the triumph which the moneyed power and federalism have won, (if won,) will be but temporary. The democracy of the free States have principles to contend for which remain yet sacred. The party is untarnished by fraud and crime, and the shafts of Abolition will fall harmless at their feet. They are barbed, but yet unstained by any virus which is fatal to their peace or their domestic institutions. What would be the condition of the South should they assume the attitude of a neutral, who feeling that his ally has been unfaithful to his own interests, withdraws his opposing force, and offers to the invader an unmolested passage through his own peaceful territory. They might possibly tranquillize their local feuds, by leaving the question of domestic servitude to the defence of those whose all is suspended upon the issue, and thereby regain their lost ascendancy in the councils of the nation. Should the Northern Democracy assume this attitude, we cannot find language adequate to the just expression of our fears for the result. Friends of your country, Democrats of the North, do not do it. Such a triumph would be ignominious, humiliating. If you have been abandoned, if you have been sacrificed to the cause of your brethren, still you have labored in the defence of righteous principles. You have performed a public duty, which you owed to the patriotic fathers, who bequeathed us this glorious Union. It is still worth defending as the last, the proudest hope of the friends of Republican freedom. If the South has done wrong, it is no cause why you should prove recreant to the calls of duty. If the party interested has abandoned the field, and left you to be slaughtered by their most deadly foe, whose onward progress you have heretofore firmly and steadfastly impeded, it is because they were deluded and cheated—because they have been betrayed and cajoled, and knew not what they did.—*Globe.*

FREE BANKING.—No nation has had a more instructive experience on the subject of currency than the United States. One scheme of banking after another has been tried, with the same result, an utter failure. The plan of a National Bank has been found to be inconsistent with the prosperity, morals and liberties of the country. Banks created by the States, under a vast variety of regulations, have failed in accomplishing the prime object of their creation, that of furnishing a sound and equitable circulating medium. There is, therefore, no other resort but to leave the business of discounting and circulating notes where almost all other kinds of business are left, to the control of individual sagacity and enterprise. It is a gross mistake to suppose the interposition of the legislature to be more necessary here, than in other branches of trade. On this point let the following observations suffice:

1. Charters of incorporation, apart from political objections, are an endorsement by the State, of the solvency and character of the corporators, which gives a fictitious value to their issues over and above what is due to them on account of their real and personal worth. This enables them to force more money into circulation than the natural wants of society require, and thus facilitates the fatal tendency to excessive speculation.

2. Every capitalist has a natural right to dispose of his property and his credit in the manner he thinks best, provided he does not infringe the equal rights of others; and according to the acknowledged principles of free trade, while promoting his own advantage is most likely to advance the interest of the community at large.

3. Under a free system, men of known worth and wealth only could establish confidence enough to procure a free circulation for their bills.

4. Such men are the best qualified, having a great interest at stake, to decide upon the claims of men applying to them for accommodations.

5. Banking would be more precisely adjusted to the business of the country, because there would be fewer inducements to, and no opportunity for, excessive issues—personal liability and interest lessening the former, and unlimited competition destroying the latter. And—

6. The greater part of the ordinary circulation would consist of the metals, while paper would be appropriated to its rightful sphere, the heavier transactions of trade.

These principles, too briefly stated perhaps, are to be apprehended in all their force, we hold to be no less important than correct, and are destined to a general adoption by society, if not through the power of reasoning, by the compulsion of circumstances. Artificial modes of business—and what can be more artificial than our systems of Banking?—inevitably lead to vicissitudes and calamities that prepare the way for more natural arrangements. The long series of terrific explosions to which our commerce has been exposed, cannot close while the chief cause is permitted to remain. That cause is the attempt to regulate, through the awkward contrivances of legislation, what left to itself would work as smoothly and beneficially as the unperverted mechanism of the human system. The interference of quacks and bunglers is the signal for derangement.—*Democratic Review for October.*

From the Democratic Review.

ADAM SMITH.

The advent of Adam Smith, in 1770, like the rising of the sun, dissipated the clouds that had been gathered in the twilight of economical science. To his great work on the Wealth of Nations is the glory due of having demonstrated the errors of his forerunners, and of erecting a system of truth and consistency in their place. He was fitted above all the men of his time for the peculiar task his genius accomplished. He belonged to that school of free enquirers and independent thinkers, just then in its vigor, who carried an unsparing analysis into all the institutions and notions of the past. The friend of Hume and many of the more celebrated French philosophers, he was thoroughly imbued with that spirit of reform, which in their cases was carried to such a pernicious extreme, but which in his case was restrained by his sympathy with those researches only that concerned the physical well-being of society, and his want of interest in the higher inquiries connected with our moral and religious welfare. Like them, his mind was rather clear-sighted than comprehensive; what he saw at all he saw distinctly; he grasped it with great tenacity, and adhered to it with a firmness of purpose which was a proof both of the penetration of his vision and the energy of his will. But unlike them, he was not fond of the glitter of paradox, had no rage for mere innovation, and in what directionsoever he subverted, was prepared with materials and instruments in hand, to undertake the labor of reconstruction. Accordingly he was not content with merely picking to pieces the fabrics raised by those who had gone before him, but in all instances set about rebuilding what he had destroyed on the very spot of his former glory. He was acute, subtle, and well informed in the particular sphere in which he labored. He was extensively possessed of all that had been written and said upon the problems of Political Economy. A life of alternate practical observation and abstract study had imparted to him a knowledge of details, while it qualified him for the business of investigation. By practice as a writer upon general subjects, he became skilful in the art of communicating the results of his meditations to others, and habits of literary intercourse had taught him the secrets of simplicity, grace, and ease of style, an attainment quite necessary to the construction of a great work on any science as either diligence of research, compass of view, or soundness of reasoning. With small deference for authority, he had still enough of it to keep him from fantastical theorizing, and to give his writings that practical cast which obtained for them a ready hearing in the audience of general science. His great work is a formal treatise on the science of national wealth. It is divided into five parts, under the minor arrangements of which he has managed to touch almost all the questions that relate to the great and peculiar objects of the science. The first book is devoted to an exposition of the causes of the productive powers of labor, and of the laws which regulate the distribution of the results

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.
RUSSIAN MILITARY REVIEW.
It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following interesting and graphic account, given by an officer of our army, who was present, of a Russian military review:

"Four days of our time in Russia were spent at the camp of Krasnoe Selo, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg. On our arrival, we were invited to assist in the manœuvres which would take place in the three following days. Accordingly, next morning we were presented to his Imperial Majesty in the field; then taken to the chapel, attended divine service with the Imperial family and staff, surrounded by 50,000 military worshippers; rode through the different camps; saw the Emperor inspect the officers of regiments, and exercise those of the cavalry in riding, giving point, charging, &c. at full speed; attended the evening hymn and prayers at retreat, and went to bed to reflect upon the novel and imposing ceremonies and exercises of the Russian army in camp.

"The next day was particularly interesting; all the artillery, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces, being in the field manufacturing and firing at targets—six of the batteries being of horse artillery, and two of those being of twelve pounder guns, and twenty-four howitzers, and drawn by eight horses each. The firing from this immense field train was indeed grand, and the effect, with round, canister, and shells, was destructive to the targets, which we examined at the close of the manœuvres.

"The next day was a cavalry day, including the horse artillery, and, with them, amounting to fifteen thousand men, four regiments of cuirassiers, four of dragoons, two of hussars, two of lancers, (Cossacks), besides squadrons of Circassians, Persians, &c. &c.

"The last day the whole army of thirty-six thousand infantry, and cavalry and artillery, making over fifty thousand, were on the field at 7 o'clock. A.M. and the Emperor, commanding in person, commenced and executed a series of splendid manœuvres, bringing the entire force into action, and deciding the (imaginary) battle by a grand charge by the infantry and four thousand cuirassiers. These manœuvres commenced by sending in advance skirmishers of Cossacks, who, being attacked, kept up a spirited fire, and, by their bugles, asked for reinforcements. Lancers were despatched to their aid, and the enemy temporarily checked and driven back. In turn this advanced party was repulsed, and reinforced by some regiments of dragoons; the infantry regiments (three thousand strong each) meantime all in motion from different points toward the scene of attack. As the regiments arrive in column of attack they deploy, form line of battle, and support the cavalry, which fall back, or fight on the flanks.

The attack finally becomes general along the whole line of two miles, the infantry firing, changing position charging; the horse artillery establishing batteries with the rapidity of light cavalry, and hurling its thunder at the enemy in fine style. The reserve is at length brought forward by the Grand Duke Michael, forms in column of attack in the rear of the first line, which retires through the intervals of the new line; the reserve charge with the heavy cavalry, and victory is the result of four hours' incessant and most splendid manœuvring.

"The morning was a most beautiful one; the troops (all Imperial Guards) in their finest condition—the twenty thousand horses on the field all picked, choice, high bred animals—the artillery new, with green carriages and burnished guns, glittering in the sun like gold. The brilliancy of the cuirasses and helmets and Russian eagles, the polished arms, the plumes of all colors—the four or five hundred musicians with their bright brass drums, trumpets, and horns—the picturesques Cossacks and Circassians, and their little, long tailed horses, looking like so many Pawnees—all formed a scene exceedingly beautiful and imposing. A review followed the manœuvres, the regiments filing off before the Emperor in columns of one hundred front."

From the Hampden (Mass.) Post.

AGRICULTURE—THE CROPS.
The Philadelphia Public Ledger, a neutral paper in politics, and an excellent one, concludes an interesting article on the crops with the following important information—information particularly important to the agriculturalist.

"To show the rapid increase of our agriculture, we offer the following aggregates of production for the last five years, including the present. In 1836, the value of the aggregate was \$280,000,000; in 1837 \$327,000,000; in 1838, \$385,000,000; in 1839, \$442,000,000; in 1840, estimated from returns thus far received, \$592,000,000. During this period, the currency was continually expanding till 1839, and for this some allowance is to be made, yet, during the present year, a period of contraction, the value, and consequently the quantity of produce, far exceeded that of either former year; and that of 1836, by nearly two-thirds. During the same period, the value of bread stuffs was in 1833, \$160,000,000; in 1837, \$200,000,000; in 1838, \$235,000,000; in 1839, \$291,000,000; in 1840, \$375,000,000. This is more than doubling in five years. Our readers will remember that 1837 was called a year of scarcity; and we admit that the crops suffered in certain districts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. But we then insisted that the aggregate production exceeded that of any preceding year, and now offer the returns in proof of an assertion which was then denied by superficial thinkers, and the interested speculators who employed them. The produce of 1837, that year of scarcity, exceeded that of 1836 by \$40,000,000 in value, or 25 per cent of the whole. Our country has no reason to apprehend scarcities. High prices and artificial scarcities have existed, but they were the work of speculation, wielding the instrument of mischief to all real prosperity, an expensive luxury."

In another article on the same subject, in the Ledger remarks:

"THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the reduction of all prices through the present contraction of our very vicious paper currency, the value of our crops for exceeds that of any former year. This is caused by increasing production; for while old lands continue to be cultivated, and to be rendered, at least, in the Northern and Middle States, more productive by improvements in agriculture, large tracts of new lands are annually cleared and brought under the plow; and while our native population increases with all the rapidity caused by abundant means of subsistence and comfort, large numbers of cultivators and other producers are constantly arriving from Europe. If our country can be relieved from the nightmare of vicious legislation, nothing can prevent it from being the most productive country in the world. With abundance of fertile land, of which hundreds of millions of acres have never received a plough, and with an enterprising and intelligent population, entirely removed from all danger of the commotions which disturb and defeat other countries, our country ought to be the greatest in the world for the exportation of agricultural produce. It already furnishes employment for a large portion of European manufacturers, by means of the cotton crop; and it might and ought to feed a large portion of them by means of the grain crop."

From the Boston Morning Post of Nov. 5.

The Democracy of Boston did their duty nobly yesterday, and cast the largest vote they ever polled in this city—4409—being a gain of 700 since last year, and this, too, under the most discouraging circumstances. These 4409 men are true metal, every one of them, and can be depended upon in any emergency. Our opponents used unparalleled exertions—all that money and individual effort could do toward swelling their vote was accomplished, and we do not believe they could poll fifty more votes than they have, to save their gizzards.

A POSER.—"Pa!" "Well my dear, what is it?" " Didn't you tell me this world was round?" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end?" "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

IMPORTANT FACT.—The sum annually expended on bread by the population of the three kingdoms amounts to about twenty-five millions of money, while that expended in strong drink amounts to upwards of fifty millions sterling per annum. The money spent in gin only would supply the population of the kingdom with bread for half a year.—*Boston Free Press*.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.
A PLEDGE OF BETTER TIMES.—This is a part of the swaggering announcement in the Evening Journal, that the federals had carried the State. We take them at their word—and democratic reader, although they have beaten us, we will come in for a full share of their "better times." We will all go along lovingly together enjoying them. We expect great things under them. The old common fashion of getting through the world by persevering industry and commendable economy, will be out of date. We begin on a new era with the election of "Tip and Ty." Now the man who sits down at home and smokes his cigar for the whole day will make ten dollars by the operation. The farmer who has wheat to sell will get two dollars a bushel for it, while to the consumer flour will be a drug at four dollars a barrel. The employer can hire his men at fifty cents a day, while they will get two dollars for every ten hours. We expect to have fifty thousand subscribers, to every one of whom the Telegraph will come gratis, and who will be happy for a week in enjoying its contents, while we shall get five dollars per annum for every one of them—restored to health and usefulness.

The ladies, too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been foremost in getting up Tippecanoe pic nicks and working Harrison banners—to them, washing day will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cast their eyes upon labor saving soap their clothes will be clean, and their ironing done for a twelve-month to come! Their children, which have squatted and cried for years past, will do no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children for some months past—make Tippecanoe melody from morn to night!

That young man with his slick dress, his satin-beaver hat, his gold safety chain, his cigar in his mouth and cane in his hand—that young man is a most useful citizen, and will make a thousand dollars a day, provided he can speculate right in village lots!

That young lady, too, at the piano, who has been brought up in happy ignorance of the duties of domestic life—who cannot boil a pudding, darn a stocking or sweep out a room, will make a valuable wife for an industrious, prudent young man!

These will be some of the fruits of Harrison and "better times!" There are many others, "too numerous to mention," which must follow the late extraordinary contest. Let every one make the most of them. You and I, good reader, must come in for them, and be number one.

From the Vicksburg Whig of Nov. 3.
STEAM BOATS BURNED.

We find the following account of the burning of the steam boats Empress and Monarch, in the New Orleans Bulletin of Friday:

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the steamboat Empress, bound for St. Louis and ready to start. She was lying at the foot of Gravier street—the steam boat Rienzi, Oceania, &c. lying in the same tier. It was thought advisable to cut the Empress adrift, which was accordingly done. She then drifted with the current and was urged by the wind towards the opposite side of the river, and unfortunately brought up along side of the steam boat Monarch, (recently launched, after having undergone thorough repairs,) and we regret to state, that in a few minutes the Monarch caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the bulk of the Bonnicks, which was also consumed; and by the greatest dint of exertion the Hull, lying on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harrall & Co., was saved, with but little damage to the after cabin. During the confusion on board the Monarch, an explosion of gunpowder took place on board the Empress, from the forward hatch, which materially deterred the efforts

to save a portion of her cargo. However, we are happy to state that no injury was sustained by the persons in the immediate vicinity. The hulls were towed down by the ferry boat to the flats opposite Slammer House Point, and we learn an attempt will be made to save the engines. We have not learned how the fire originated.

In a Trance.—There has been for several days past, considerable excitement in the district of Southwark, on account of a young lady being, as it was said, in a trance from Friday night last until Monday morning. It appears that she resided at the corner of Reckless and Church streets, and that for the last week, up to Friday night, she had attended religious meeting, anxiously seeking for the comforts of religion, which it seemed she had previously enjoyed, but for some time immediately before had realized. On Friday evening she professed to have found comfort, and afterwards fell into a state of insensibility, and remained in that situation until Monday morning, during which time she gave no signs of life or animation, except an occasional exclamation, which had the appearance of her being in conversation with some super-human objects. On Sunday, her home was visited by several hundred persons, and much speculation was elicited relative to the affair.—*Philad. Sen.*

From the Boston Morning Post of Nov. 5.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from the New Albany Gazette, that the steamboat Paragon brings intelligence of the collapsing of a flue of the steamboat Persian, a few days since, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, by which accident 19 persons were instantly killed, and 30 badly scalded, principally deck passengers. Among the number killed were the first engineer and second mate of the boat. The accident occurred a few miles below Napoleon, Arkansas.

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DIED—On the 15th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR LOUD, consort of Mr. Richard Loud, of Fayette county, aged 39 years, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where she was married, and removed to Kentucky in the year 1828. Mrs. Loud was an affectionate wife and a tender mother, and in general beloved by all who knew her. She left a husband and six children, together with many sincere and attached friends, to mourn her loss. Before her death, she gave the most undoubted evidence of bright hopes in the Lord Jesus.

On the 19th, after a long and painful illness, at the house of her father, Daniel Bradford, in this city, Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH TURNER, aged 33 years, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Turner, deceased.

DIED—In this town, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. DANA, Esq., Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Dana was for many years the editor and proprietor of the Commentator, a newspaper which had an extensive circulation in Kentucky, and was distinguished for the ability with which it sustained the views and principles of the Old Court party. In that trying period of our history, Mr. Dana devoted all his energies to maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and discharged the arduous duties which devolved on him, in a manner eminently satisfactory to the country. On dissolving his connexion with the press, he devoted himself to the practice of the law and to the preparation of his Reports. His success as a practitioner at the bar, was attested by an increasing and lucrative practice, and his ability as a Reporter, is universally acknowledged.

In private life he was a modest, retiring, and unassuming gentleman, discharging all his duties to society with the strictest integrity.

His death, although an event looked for months past, has brought with it regrets which must ever attend the departure of a just and upright man.—*Commonwealth*.

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to save a portion of her cargo. However, we are happy to state that no injury was sustained by the persons in the immediate vicinity. The hulls were towed down by the ferry boat to the flats opposite Slammer House Point, and we learn an attempt will be made to save the engines. We have not learned how the fire originated.

In a Trance.—There has been for several days past, considerable excitement in the district of Southwark, on account of a young lady being, as it was said, in a trance from Friday night last until Monday morning. It appears that she resided at the corner of Reckless and Church streets, and that for the last week, up to Friday night, she had attended religious meeting, anxiously seeking for the comforts of religion, which it seemed she had previously enjoyed, but for some time immediately before had realized.

On Friday evening she professed to have found comfort, and afterwards fell into a state of insensibility, and remained in that situation until Monday morning, during which time she gave no signs of life or animation, except an occasional exclamation, which had the appearance of her being in conversation with some super-human objects.

On Sunday, her home was visited by several hundred persons, and much speculation was elicited relative to the affair.—*Philad. Sen.*

From the Boston Morning Post of Nov. 5.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from the New Albany Gazette, that the steamboat Paragon brings intelligence of the collapsing of a flue of the steamboat Persian, a few days since, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, by which accident 19 persons were instantly killed, and 30 badly scalded, principally deck passengers. Among the number killed were the first engineer and second mate of the boat. The accident occurred a few miles below Napoleon, Arkansas.

A POSER.—"Pa!" "Well my dear, what is it?" " Didn't you tell me this world was round?" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end?" "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

IMPORTANT FACT.—The sum annually expended on bread by the population of the three kingdoms amounts to about twenty-five millions of money, while that expended in strong drink amounts to upwards of fifty millions sterling per annum. The money spent in gin only would supply the population of the kingdom with bread for half a year.—*Boston Free Press*.

DIED—On the 15th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR LOUD, consort of Mr. Richard Loud, of Fayette county, aged 39 years, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where she was married, and removed to Kentucky in the year 1828. Mrs. Loud was an affectionate wife and a tender mother, and in general beloved by all who knew her. She left a husband and six children, together with many sincere and attached friends, to mourn her loss. Before her death, she gave the most undoubted evidence of bright hopes in the Lord Jesus.

On the 19th, after a long and painful illness, at the house of her father, Daniel Bradford, in this city, Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH TURNER, aged 33 years, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Turner, deceased.

DIED—In this town, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. DANA, Esq., Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Dana was for many years the editor and proprietor of the Commentator, a newspaper which had an extensive circulation in Kentucky, and was distinguished for the ability with which it sustained the views and principles of the Old Court party. In that trying period of our history, Mr. Dana devoted all his energies to maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and discharged the arduous duties which devolved on him, in a manner eminently satisfactory to the country. On dissolving his connexion with the press, he devoted himself to the practice of the law and to the preparation of his Reports. His success as a practitioner at the bar, was attested by an increasing and lucrative practice, and his ability as a Reporter, is universally acknowledged.

In private life he was a modest, retiring, and unassuming gentleman, discharging all his duties to society with the strictest integrity.

His death, although an event looked for months past, has brought with it regrets which must ever attend the departure of a just and upright man.—*Commonwealth*.

That young man with his slick dress, his satin-beaver hat, his gold safety chain, his cigar in his mouth and cane in his hand—that young man is a most useful citizen, and will make a thousand dollars a day, provided he can speculate right in village lots!

The ladies, too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been foremost in getting up Tippecanoe pic nicks and working Harrison banners—to them, washing day will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cast their eyes upon labor saving soap their clothes will be clean, and their ironing done for a twelve-month to come! Their children, which have squatted and cried for years past, will do no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children for some months past—make Tippecanoe melody from morn to night!

These will be some of the fruits of Harrison and "better times!" There are many others, "too numerous to mention," which must follow the late extraordinary contest. Let every one make the most of them. You and I, good reader, must come in for them, and be number one.

From the Vicksburg Whig of Nov. 3.
STEAM BOATS BURNED.

We find the following account of the burning of the steam boats Empress and Monarch, in the New Orleans Bulletin of Friday:

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the steamboat Empress, bound for St. Louis and ready to start. She was lying at the foot of Gravier street—the steam boat Rienzi, Oceania, &c. lying in the same tier. It was thought advisable to cut the Empress adrift, which was accordingly done. She then drifted with the current and was urged by the wind towards the opposite side of the river, and unfortunately brought up along side of the steam boat Monarch, (recently launched, after having undergone thorough repairs,) and we regret to state, that in a few minutes the Monarch caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the bulk of the Bonnicks, which was also consumed; and by the greatest dint of exertion the Hull, lying on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harrall & Co., was saved, with but little damage to the after cabin. During the confusion on board the Monarch, an explosion of gunpow

**THE OLD WESTERN
FURNITURE**

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-Road office.

The subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement which they have extended to him since he purchased the establishment from H. E. Dimick, in April last, and would most respectfully solicit a continuation of their support, also the calls and patronage of the public at large. At the same time he would say, that as Mr. Dimick had acquired the name of making good Furniture, he has not spared any pains in still retaining the same reputation for his ware-room; and that he will still continue to use every possible means in his power to please in every respect whatever.

Although he cannot bring of the largest establishment in Lexington, yet his assortment of Furniture is very respectable, and is not of an inferior quality to that of his neighbors in town.

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
Chairs, Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, &c.
MADE TO ORDER,**

If not on hand, with the least possible delay.

Every description of CHAIRS on hand and for sale very low; and in fact every thing in the Furniture line will be sold at much lower prices than was ever bought at before in Lexington. All work sold by him is warranted to be made of the best materials and of the best workmanship; he therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

All Funeral calls attended to in the city or country with proper attention, and the charges shall be very low.

All Furniture delivered in the city, and within a few miles, free of charge to the purchaser.

TWO BOYS wanted immediately to learn the Cabinet Making business, from 14 to 18 years of age—Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES ANDREWS.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840. 1y

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP and LADY would inform their friends and the public, that with the view of promoting the cause of

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,

They have taken the large and commodious house, formerly the residence of Judge Turner, on Poplar Row. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will be from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in March, the second session from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in August. During the other two months (August and September) there will be a vacation.

TERMS.

For board, and tuition in English branches, per session of five months, \$100 00

Days scholars, per session of five months, 16 00

Board and tuition payable in advance.

There will be an extra charge for Languages, Music and Drawing.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1840. 3t

**CAPS, MUFFS, FUR COLLARS,
&c. &c.**

THE subscribers have this day received in store, and now offering, a large and splendid assortment of CAPS, &c. &c. viz:

Gentlemen's superfine OTTER CAP

" " Seal "

" " Nutria "

" and Boys' Muskrat "

" " Selette "

" " Plush "

" " Cloth "

" " Fur Collars,

Ladies' Boas, a superior and complete article for cold weather.

Ladies' superfine MUFFS, a superior article.

The above articles were selected expressly for this market, and are now offered for sale at a small advance.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1840. 3m

Take Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from trading by or taking an assignment on a Note given by me to Waller Holloway, of Clarke county, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. Said note was obtained from me by fraud, as he never complied with any part of the contract, and I am determined not to pay it without being compelled by law. As witness my hand, this 2d day of November, 1840.

ANTHONY GARTNER.

Nov. 5, 1840. 3t

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate some 8 or 10 young gentlemen with boarding and lodging at his residence near the late residence of Mrs. Martha W. Keen, on Mulberry street; the situation is airy, pleasant and retired from noise and bustle, and yet sufficiently near the centre for the convenience of those attending to business in any part of the city; application to be made at my shop a few doors below Brennan's, Main st Lexington.

THOS. GIBBONS.

Oct. 15-51

Observer and Intelligencer insert to the amount of \$2.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. Tod, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them.

Mr. Wm. F. Tod having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in assisting us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assort Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

If having no overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, note need apply unless they can come well recommended.

T. & McL.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. Taylor & McLaughlin, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

WM. F. TOD.

Mr. WM. H. HENRY is authorized to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

WM. F. TOD.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

REMOVAL.

**NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF FURNITURE.**

I HAVE removed my large and splendid stock of **FURNITURE, CHAIRS, VENETIAN BLINDS, &c. &c.** To my New Ware House, opposite the back end of the Northern Bank, and next house to Combs' office. My stock on hand, is

The Largest and Best ever offered for sale in this market;

about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for each if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. CRAVES.

Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840. 6-tf

JAMES MARCH.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE and Black horses to attend Funeral calls at any hour or place.

J. M.

October 22, 1840. tf

A. T. SKILLMAN.

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

AWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

Left 26th September last.—Said negro is

about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches

high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame,

from his left hip having been dislocated, and is

so projected outward that it is easily discovered.

Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue

jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

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October 22, 1840. tf

A. T. SKILLMAN.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

WILL attend to practice in the counties of

Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of

Appeals, and U. S. District Court, Office,

the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout

the State.

Lexington, June 11. if

SPRING SEAT SOFAS.

JULY finished and for sale, 10 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French hairs and 12 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap.

July 16-17 JAS. MARCH.

MR. RICHARDSON,

Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky.

SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their

quarter commenced on the day of entrance.

Classes in the neighborhood promptly at-

tended to.

May 14, 1840. if

SAM'L. A. YOUNG,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

WILL attend to practice in the counties of

Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of

Appeals, and U. S. District Court, Office,

the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout

the State.

Lexington, June 11. if

**G. W. EVENS,
DENTIST,**

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession.

He occupies the office of the late Dr. W. H. Lillardman, on Mill-street.

He has been kindly permitted to refer to

Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati.

" J. C. Cross, Lexington.

Rev. J. N. Maffitt, "

Mr. Thos. Y. Payne, Maysville.

Rev. H. B. Bascom, Augusta.

Aug 20—tf

FASHIONABLE BARBERING.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a

BARBERING ESTABLISHMENT,

On Upper-street, in the house recently occupied

by Messrs. Ross & Scully, Tailors, a few doors

below Norton's Apothecary shop, where he is

prepared to wait upon those who may favor him

with their patronage, in a style which he is con-

fident will be unsurpassed by that of any similar

establishment in the city.